SENATE... WASHINGTON, July 25, 1861.

For GRIMES (Rep., Iowa), from the Committee on Savul Affairs, reported a bill to establish an arrecal at

Back lehand, Ilinois. Laidover.

Mr. HALE (Kep., N. H.), from the Committee on Reval Affairs, reported a resolution that a Select Committee be appointed to ir quire into the circumstances of the surrender and disposition of the property of the Ented States and Navy-Yards at Pousscola and Nov-

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep., III.) moved to add "the accordant Harper's Forry," which was agreed to, and

Arraory at Harper's Ferry," which was agreed to, and the resolution was adopted. Er. CLARK (Rep., N. H.) offered a joint resolution. The Charles (kep., N. H.) efferred a joint resolution.

That we, as the representatives of the people and States,

thereby declare a strict determination to maintain the anpremacy of the Government and the integrity of the

Union of these United States. To this end we pledge

the entire resources of the Government and people

until the rebets submit to one and cease their efforts

to destroy the other. Laid over, and ordered to be

surjusted.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Me.) introduced a bill grant-ing lands to the peoples of the Pacific Railroad Com-pany.

Mr. HOWE (Rep., Wis.) offered a resolution that the President be requested to inform the Senate what instructions have been given to Foreign Ministers in

beforence to the rebellion.

Mr. SHERMAN (kep., Chie), from the Committee
Mr. SHERMAN (kep., Chie), from the Committee
on Finance, reported back the hill to indemnify the
on Finance, reported back the hill to indemnify the
States in expenses incurred in defending the Govern-Mr. SIMMONS (Rep., R. I.) from the Committee on

Mr. Simmons (Rep., R. I.) from the Committee on Finance, reported an amendment to the bill to raise the revenue. The bill was taken up.

Mr. Simmons (Roc., R. I.) proceeded to explain the merits of the amendment, and arged its passage. He said, the Government must new prepare for all emergencies, and provide for the men who fought so bravely the other day. He said, the bravery displayed by the Roderal treops was worthy of the palmiest days of Row. He paid a special tribute to the gallamiry of at 1 Rhode Island soldiers. The people expect us to do not duty, adjourn, and go bome.

Mr. HALE (Rep. N. H.), said he wanted it understood, that if the newspapers hurried on the late bat-

Mr. HALE (Rep. N. H.), said he wanted it understood, that if the newspapers hurrid on the late buttle. Congress is not going to obey the newspapers seem as to the time of adjournment. He referred to the galiantry of Col. Marston of New-Hampshire in the late battle.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep., Me.) said we cannot harry the adjournment. We are here at our own expense, and, therefore, will be no trouble to the people. We may be refully as the importance of the c isis demands.

me of the crisis demands.

The bill was then postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. FESSENDEN made a report from the Conmence Committee on the Legislative Appropriation agreed to, and the bill stands passed.

The report was agreed to, and the bill stands passed.

Mr. TEN EYCK (Rep., N. J.) moved to reconsider
the vote on the passage of the bill providing for the
construction of irou-clad steamers, with a view to inclade in the examination the vessels already in processes of construction. The discussion was continued
for some time on the merits of Stevens's battery.

The motion to reconsider was lost.

Mr. JOHNSON (Dem., Tenn.) moved to take up the resolution is ediered yesterday. Agreed to. The resolution is ates that the present civil war was forced on the country by Disanjonists in the Southern States, who are now in rebellion against the Constitutional Government. In this emergency Congress banishing all passion and resentment will only recollect its duty to the whole country. This war was not waged with any spirit of oppression or subjugation, or any purpose of everthrowing the institutions of the States, but to maintain and defend the supremacy of the Constitution and laws, and as soon as this is accomplished the war ought to cease.

war ought to ceare.

Mr. POLK (Dem., Mo.) moved to amend the resolusion so as to read "that the present civil war has been
forced on the country by the Dismionists in the
Northern and Southern States," and to strike out what
e said about being in arms against the Government.

Mr. COLLAMICK (Rep., Vt.)—Does the Senator
know of any Dismionists in the Northern States in
myold!

seting on any questions which were not purely legistic.

AT. TRUMBULLL (Rep., Ill.) objected to some portion of the phraseology of the resolutions. He said it was proper to subjugate persons in rebellion and war, and for that purpose he moved to strike out the words, in revo't against the Capital and the Constitution."

Mr. COLLAMER said that no country was more Musted than ours with the words and quotations made from the old speeches of men who framed this Government. That the States could not be subjugated, applied entirely under the old Confederation. As to arguing for abandoning the old form of Government, and adopting a new, it had no application to the present form of Government. He was for subjugation, in the proper sense of the word. The Constitution is the highest in the land, and the Legi-latures of the States or the people will not be anything if it is overthrown by disorganization.

the resolution, as the war was not carried on for the purposes of subjugation; but if in the course of the war Slavery should be abolished, be should not shed fears. But that was not the purpose. Mr. FESSENDEN said he had some objection to

Mr. FESSINDEN and he had some objection to the words "around the capital." As to the word ambjugation, he had no objections. We do not carry on the war for the purposes of subjugation or oppression, but we have a purpose which we nice no carry out—to maintain the Government, and it is for them to say whether in carrying out the purpose it would become necessary to subjugate.

Mr. DOOLETILE (kpp., Wis.) suggested the words to the purpose it would be the fact. It was

Mr. DOOLATTLE (app., Wis.) suggested the words a near the capital," which would be the fact. It was necessary to proceed the war for the maintenance of the Union, and, if necessary, to subjugation, capture, and hanging; but the purpose of the war was simply the maintenance of the laws and Constitution, and it devolved especially on the Republican party to defend the Constitution. fend the Constitution.

Mr. WILLEY said: After the explanations of Sen-

Mr. WILLEY said: After the explanations of Senmore, he saw no objection to the word subjugation;
but there was a great sensitiveness among many of our
State, and there was a prejudice that this was a war
to reduce the Old Dominion to a province. His consitteents thought the war involves the very question
of constitutional liberty, now and forever; and he,
with this view, was ready to vote everything, without
saint, let, or hindrance, to put down the war, and recestablish the Union on a basis never to be overthrown.
Pass the resolution as it is, and it would give strength
and muscle to every arm now striving for the Union.
Mr. TRUMBULL said he could not vote for the rescution as it was worded.

Mr. The Carlot librate is countried to the resolution as it was worded.

Mr. HALE said he would vote for the resolution exactly as it was. He contended that it had never been elaimed that the Government had any right to interfere with Slavery in the States. He had always declared so, and did now. He thought it due to friends, like those in Virginia, if these are our sentiments, to

Mr. KENNEDY objected to the resolution because does not state fully the causes of the war. He thought t was not entirely due to the Southern disunionis a. If offers of peace and conciliation had been accepted hat seed on, we would not have been in war. He would you for the resolution with this explanation of what were the actual causes of the war.

Mr. CLARK and he would you for the resolution

Mr. CLARK said he would vote for the resolution
as presented by the Senator from Tennessee. The
Senator from Tennessee and from Virginia contended
with difficulties we knew nothing of, and was willing
to let them have it, and bid them God speed in their
efforts to preserve the Union.
The motion to amend was disagreed to.
Mr. POLK asked that the resolution be divided. He
could not vote for the first part, but would vote for

moder for by the proceedings of the President. I have undertaken to show that the Constitution has been deliberately, frequently, and flagrantly violated in the course of this war. We have heard violent and denunciatory speeches made in opposition, but we have heard no argument to need those we have adduced. They, therefore, stand unanswered, and I maintain that the war in its inception and in the recognition truth to maintain for Constituin opposition, but we have heard no excument so the continuous continuous darks of the continuous darks of constitutional liberty on this continuous darks of constitutional liberty on this continuous darks of constitutional liberty on this continuous darks of the case of constitutional liberty on this continuous darks of the case of constitutional liberty on this continuous darks of the case of constitution on the continuous darks of continuous darks of continuous darks of the cont evation of constitutional liberty. Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Obio). I thank God, Sir,

Mr. SHERMAN (kep., Ohio). I thank God, Sir, that the speech of the Senator from Kentucky does not represent the voice of the people of Kentucky. Ohio and Kentucky have always been friends, in most cases voting together. But if the Sena or from Kentucky speaks the voice of Kentucky, then Ohio and Kentucky are energies, and I know that they are friends. I know that the words now spoken by the Senator from Kentucky do not meet with a reponse from the people of his own State. He says the President of the United States brought on this war, by his proclamation from Kenancky do not meet with a reponse from the people of his own State. He says the President of the United States brought on this war, by his proclamation of April last. I ask, who fired on our flag in Charleston? Would the Senator from Kentucky have use our the shame and ignominy and not resent it? Who assaulted Fort Sumter, and fired on one of the distinguished citizens of his own State, even after he had raised a flag of truce, and fired on him while the buildings were burning over his head. Is this no act of war? Who stole the mint at New-Orleans? Who captured the army in Texas, and betrayed the country there? Who committed act after act of war against this country, and in violation of the Constitution organized a new Government, denying the authority of the old one, and attempted to subvert the Government by force? And yet nothing is said of this by the Senator from Kentucky, but the President is held up as the man who has brought this war upon us. The face is, the people of this Nation have forborne with the Distentionists of the Southern States too much, and too long. The honorable Senator says we refused to grant any terms of compromise. Our fathers made a compromise which we are now willing to stand upon. We do not propose to change this compromise of the Constitution; it is the only compromise we can stand upon, and the Senator from Kentucky and the Disunionists of the Southern States have no right to come to me and say, you have involved the country in a civil war, because we did not change the Constitution and engraft new provisions upon it, and especially in the face of the public voice of the last election. No, Mr. President, it is the Southern Disunionists who are traitors to their country, and they must, and I believe in God they will, be subdued. And yet this engraft new provisions upon it, and especially in the fact the whole country. This was was not waged with any spirit of oppression or subjugation, or any purpose of everthrowing the institutions of the States, but to maintain and defend the supremacy of the Contitue to maintain and defend the supremacy of the Contitue of the Mr. Pol.K (Dem., Mo.) moved to amend the resolutions of the sear ought to cease.

Mr. Pol.K (Dem., Mo.) moved to amend the resolutions of the country by the Diamnionists in the Rorthern and Southern States, and to strike out what there are against the Government.

Mr. Collamer (Rep., Vt.)—Does the Senator hrow of any Dismionists in the Northern States, and the laws; and all this clap-trap about subjugation, and the laws; and all this clap-trap about subjugation, the Mosers. Johneon (Mo.), Kennedy, Polk, and Saulsmey-order in the affirmative.

Mr. RICE (Dem., Minn) asked to be excused from Mesers, Johneon (Mo.), Kennedy, Polk, and Saulsmey-order in the affirmative.

Mr. RICE (Dem., Minn) asked to be excused from the Senator may questions which were not purely legistic to some portion of the phrase-ology of the resolutions. He said the sure specifies of the phrase-ology of the resolutions.

Mr. COLLAMER said that no country was more strucked to a sure portion of the contitution and war, and for that purpose he moved to strike out the words, and rever against the Capital and the Constitution.

Mr. COLLAMER said that no country was more strucked and the constitution.

Mr. COLLAMER said that no country was more strucked that the wards and quotations made from the old specches of men who framed this Government. That the course could not be subjugated, applied and the laws and the laws. But the Senator now seeks to jectify those who seek to subvert the Government, and capital propose of subjugation, in the proper of subjugation, but if in the course of the states or subjugation, in the proper of subjugation, but if in the course of the subjugated, applied and the leaf, and the Legi-latures of the a line across the continent, we shall have two Confederacies, warring with each other. I believe everything depends upon subduing the Disunionists, as pointed out by this resolution. All this difficulty has been brought about by men, who, because they could not rule, are determined to ruin. I say we have been forbearing long enough. I, for one, am for this warfor its active, vigilant, determined procecution. Whether I may live or die, or wnether my property may go, makes no difference. It is better for every man who lives on this continent to fall victim to this war rather than this noble country of ours should be broken into fractions, quarreling all the time. My voice, my life, my all stall be given feeely for the purpose of maintaining the Union and carrying out in glood faith the spirit and purport of this resolution.

Mr. ERECKINKIDGE said the Senator had seen fit

Mr. BRECKINKIDGE said the Senator had even fit to answer most of the remarks be had made. He then referred to the amendment of the Senator from Illinois, claiming it to be a general emancipation act. The Senator says he stands where he did, on the Constitution. That is the question. I profess to stand on that instrument, as stradily and firmly as that Senator. I have endeavored to show that I stood upon it, and have been answered only by rhetoric and declamation. There has been no attempt to defend, on constitutional grounds, the proceedings now being enacted every day. The Senator undertakes to say that, in opposing this resolution, and in my general course here, I am not representing the people of Kentucky. I think I am. I am representing my own convictions, and as I resd theirs. But to that tribunal I will submit the question, and if, indeed the people of Kentucky believe that the prosperity of this country shall be best promoted by entering into this fratricidal and horrible war, and they shall determine to throw their energies into this struggle, not for the preservation of the Constitution and the principles of liberty, but for their destruction, I will acquiecce in her position, but I will no longer be her representative on the floor of the American Mr. BRECKINGIDGE said the Senator had seen fit and the principles of floorty, but I or their destruction, I will acquiesce in her position, but I will no longer be her representative on the floor of the American Senate. The Senator from Oblo closed by saying he was for tals war. I shall close by saying that as a friend of the Constitution, as a friend of my country, as a Senator from the State of Kentucky, as a philanthropist, I am against this war.

thropist, I am against this war.

Mr. DOOLITTLE (Rep., Wis.)—The Senator charges on the majority on this floor, the responsibility of the country now being involved in a civil war, and charges also if the majority had fielded to the demands of the minority, the country would now be at peace. Sir, what were these demands made by the minority I Not in support of the Constitution, not to stand by the Constitution, as it is, but to make a new Constitution, with a provision that the institution of Slavery should be carried into all the Territorice we now have, and all we might hereafter acquire even to The motion to amend was disagreed to.

Mr. POLK asked that the resolution be divided. He could not vote for the first park, but would vote for the saint park park but would vote for the saint park, but would vote for the saint park park but would vote for the saint park but would vote for the resolution, because he thought it did not state facts. The present condition of the country was due to the refusal of the majority hat Winter to lite to not prove and the saint park would be supposed the representatives of the majority which he believed hight have been settled, but the subsequent act of the Fresident and his Constitutional advisers had done much to bring about a general war. I believe the subsequent was about to be inaugurated, and a minority with arms in their hands, threatened to prevent that imagrantion. Does he suppose the majority who was elected, was about to be inaugurated, and a minority with arms in their hands, threatened to prevent that imagrantion. Does he suppose the majority who was elected, was about to be inaugurated, and a minority with arms in their hands, threatened to prevent that imagrantion. Does he suppose the majority who was elected, was about to be inaugurated, and a minority with arms in their hands, threatened to prevent that imagrantion. Does he suppose the majority who was elected, was about to be inaugurated, and a minority with arms in their hunds, and their hunds, threatened to prevent that imagrantion. Does he suppose the majority who was elected, was about to be inaugurated, and a minority with arms in their hunds, their hunds, their hunds, their hunds, their hunds, their hunds and their hunds and their hunds and their hunds are their hunds. The hunds are the majority who was elected, was about to be inauguration. Does he suppose the majority who was electe

M1. BRECKINRIDGE said, a great many personal nuivons have been made, which, though not unparliar mentary, are yet ungenerous and unjust. The Sonatois from Wisconsin, I suppose, believes what he says it true. I as firmly believe it not to be trae, and that it was not true, was proved by the conduct of those persons after the result of the election was known, in their long-continued, permistent efforts to acjust this question, but it was refused. In regard to myself, those who know me best, know that I never, from the moment I first knew what the Constitution of my country was, did I ever utter one word or cherish one thought that was false to the Constitution and Union of the country.

of the country.

Mr. DOOLITTLE defended the majority of the

Mr. DOOLATTLE defended the majority of the Senate and the Administration from being the cause of the war, and said that no terms of compromise would be received last session; but the rebels in arms demanded what they knew could not be granted for the very purpose of having States go out. He charged the triends of the Senator from Kentucky with a design to break up the Union, when he broke up the Charleston Convention.

Mr. BKECKINRIDGE denied such intention. He chained for himself that he never uttered a word, nor

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE denied such intention. He claimed for himself that he never uttered a word, nor cherished a thought that was false to the Constitution. Mr. DOOLITTLE continued: He contended that the Disunionists only wanted a pretext to break up the Government. The President has done nothing more than a private individual had a right to do in case of actual treason. The Secutor from Virginia (Houter) has year talked of reconstruction. The true method of reconstruction was that practiced in the Virginia Government will rise figher than ever before. The people of the country are sworn to maintain the Government, and they will sustain it at whatever cost of blood or treasure.

lood or treasure, Mr. BROWNING intended to vote for the resolu-Mr. BROWNING intended to vote for the resolu-tion, but could not permit the remarks of the Schator from Kentucky to go unreplied to. The Schator had been allowed the largest liberty, and he has taken every opportunity to assail the President, but he had not heard a single word of denunciation against those who seized the property and assaulted the flag. He desired to know whether he approved the acts of South' Carolina in attempting to withdraw from the Union, and the acts of those States who followed her in trea-son. He desired to ask the Senator from Kentucky desired to know whether he approved the sets of South Carolina in attempting to withdraw from the Union, and the acts of those States who followed her in treason. He desired to ask the Senator from Kentucky what the President should have done when the flag was fired on, and when loyal men were fired on and their lives assailed. He has not informed us, nor note of those who assailed the President has informed us. Should the Government humble itself before treason? If not, what else could it do? Those are deluding themselves fatally who think that any compromise with treason will close this war. Chivalrie Southern treason boast that the slaves are arming in their behalf, but if suggested that the North put arms in the hands of its black citizens there goes up a dismal how!. Let them beware lest they teach us a lesson. If they force as to assume that he would advise the President to prochim universal emancipation. The Senator from Kentucky says we need peace, but how was peace to come. He contended that all propositions for sease were flercely denounced by Senatore from Virginia and others.

The resolution was then adonted:

YFAS-Meszrs Anthony, Browning, Chandler, Clark, Cowan, Divis, Doulkite, Fesserden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hislan, Harte, Howe, Johnson (i ann.), Kennedy (th.), Lane (Ind.), Lane (Kansas), Lathen, Morril, Nesndth Fomeroy, Saulabry, Sherman, Tu Eyke, Wode, Wilkinson, Willey, Wilkinson, NATS-Breckinridge, Johnson (Mo.), Polk, Poweil, Trum-NATS-Breckinridge, Johnson (Mo.), Polk, Poweil, Trum-

Mr. TRUMBULL explained that he voted against it on account of objective phraseology. Executive session adjourned.

BOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. RICHARDSON (Dem., Ill.), rising to a personal explanation, said the remarks be made on Wedgerday were entirely without promeditation. If, in the heat of debate, be had wounded the feelings of any genileman, he regretted it. If he had violated the coortesy of the House, he made his humble act nowliness. This research was not prompted by any edgement. His statement was not prompted by any one, but was made in justice to his own feelings. Yesterday was the only occasion he had been led into a personal controversy, and he assured his friend that he went further than he intended.

Mr. Burnett (Dem., Ky.) was not in his seat during this avalantion.

ing this explanation.

The House passed the Senate joint resolution, appropriating \$2,000, in order that the President may adopt such measures as may be necessary to feature a representation of the United States at the World's Fair, in

ondon, in 1802. Mr. STEVENS (Rep., Pa.), from the Committee on Mr. STEVENS (Nep., Ph.), from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the Senate bill supplemen-tary to the late loan act with an amendment authoriz-ing the Societary of the Treasury to fix the denomina-tion of treasury notes below \$50, which he may ex-change for corn, bearing interest 9 per cent per annum, if this amount is necessary in order to negotiate a loan. The aggregate amount of treasury notes not to exceed \$50,000.

The aggregate amount of treasury notes not to exceed \$250,000.

The duties on imports, tea, coffee, sugar, spices, wines, liquors, and all such excise and other internal duties and taxes as may be collected, are pledged for the redemption of the debt incurred. Adopted by one majority. The bill passed.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Ways and

Means, to whom the Direct Tax and Internal Duties bill was yesterday referred, reported that they were unable to devise any provision which will be constitutional and at the same time carry into effect the in-structions of the House.

The Senate's amendments to the bill for the payment

of the Baltimore Police, making appropriations for facilitating the coinage of gold dollars, and for the manu acture and purchase of flag-signals, were con-sidered, and adopted.

The Direct Tax and Internal Duties bill was then

no Union.

Mr. STEVENS moved to include slaves in the ob

Mr. SPEVENS moved to include shaves in the objects of the direct taxation.

Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep., Ill.) expressed his surprise at the amendment, as the Federal Government has never recognized human bondage as property.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep., Pa.) explained that the proposed tax was a capitation tax, and not as on property.

Mr. LOVEJOY wished to know why then that a capitation tax was not laid on all other persons the mr. BINGHAM advocated the amendment on the ground that the Constitution warranted the tax according to representation.

ording to representation.

Mr. SHEPFIELD moved in order to obviate the difficulty, to make the centence read as follows:
"Direct taxes on all property in the States properly

In the course of his remarks he said that Rhode Island would contribute still further of her men, and give her last dollar for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion. He would say, "take what we have, but give us a Government." His amendment was dis-

Mr. WICKLIFFE objected to the passage of a bill Mr. WICKLIFFE objected to the passage of a con-of this magnitude, with almost telegraphic speed, in-stead of devoting not less than two weeks to its con-sideration. He was amazed that the question was raised as to whether Slavery should be taxed as proper-ty, when, in every instance of direct taxation the tax raised as to whether Stavery should be taxed as property, when, in every instance of direct taxation the tax has been so imposed. The amendment of the tariff, which in many instances is prohibitive, would yield more money than this bill. A direct tax was the most odious, oppressive and least profitable, and accompanied by more fraud and defalcation than at the Custom-

Mr. BURNETT (Dem. Ky.) said, if there was to be a direct taxation lot it come now. They could not maintain the credit of the Government unless they provide the means of paying the interest on the public debt. He was against this bill. Those who evinced so much spirit in voting men and money to carry on the war should not retreat from the means for footing the

M. ROSCOE CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.) advo ated a tax on bonds, morrgages, State and rati-cad stocks, and opposed the bill.

Mr. CALVERT wanted the tax imposed on real and

personal property of all descriptions. He came here to rote everything necessary to carry on the war. A firect tax was not so odious as the revolution, which most be suppressed.

Messrs. HARRISON and KELLY severally advo-

eated the amendment, with a view to produce, as far as practicable, equality of taxation. Mr. 81EVENS's amendment taxing slaves received

a vote of 62 against 25.

Messrs. EDWARDS and DUNN severally conmember of save legislation. Additional time was necessary to act intelligently on a message of such importance. The latter washed its consideration postponed ance. The latter wished its consideration postponed till the next session of Congress.

Mr. SHELLABERGER advocated the taxing of

Mr. SHELLABERGER advocated the taxing of annual income ten per centum.

Mr. MORKILL (Eep., Vermont), in reply to Mr. Wickliffs, argued that the tariff could not be amended to produce the necessary revenue, and hence it must be direct taxation.

On motion of Mr. WICKLIFFE, the Committee rose, when he moved that the bill he referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, with instructions to report a revenue tariff bill, and it necessary, for direct taxes and et lee, in order that the taxes may bear equally on the wealth of the country, and that the Committee report at the next session.

Objection was made, when the House adjourned.

The ship Thomas Watson, a Baltimore clipper, now

owned in Russia, was passed on the 15th inst. at sea, bound east, flying a Secession flag.

PECK-On Wednesday, July 24, Charles A., jr., con of Charles A. and Mary H. Peck. Notice of funeral to morrow.

LOCAL MILITARY MATTERS.

ADRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE THIRD REGIMENT OF VERMONT.

Qui e un-xpeciedly the 3d Vermont Regiment, 900 nen, came quietly into our barbor on Thursday moraing by the seamer Elm Cay from New-Haven, and buy at Jerrey City for some hours before taking the cars for Baltimore. It is one of tre finest regiments yet mustered into the service, its seperiority lying in the eximulely muscular and stalwart physique of the men. In different companies where the trouble was taken to find out, the average hight was 5 feet 10 pelice, and average weight 161 to 168 pounds. The tallest man in the regiment is 6 feet 5 inches in his stockings, and the number of " six footers" is sufficient

Leaving St. Johnsbury, Vt., at 7 o'cl ck on Wednesday morang, the regiment met with a con-tangons ovation at Brattlebero, Bellows Fall , Springfield, Hartford, and New-Haven. At thore than a dozen places there were guns fired, and nowhere did either man, woman, or child fail to wave a bat or a handkerchief. There are a number of French Canafigns in the regiment. Leaving New-Harren at midnight, the regiment arrived here at 6 on Phursday morning, and left in the afternoon by special train, with orders to report to Gen. Dix at Baltimore. Accompanying the regiment are 10 wagons, 6 ambulances and 80 horses.

Colgodow W. F. Smith.
Colmel-Wm F. Smith.
Lieuteout-Colonel-Breed N. Hyde,
Majors W. W. Coshran.
Adjutant-Ass P. Bunt.
Quatermaster-Redheid Proctor.
Eurgeous-Henry James.
As stath-Surgeon-David M. Goodwin-Sergeaut-Majors-Leo Hyde.
Commissary-Sergeant-John W. Ramsay.
Commissary-Sergeant-H. H. Matthews.
Hospital Steward-William L. Jackson.
Dram Major-Seymour O. Cook.
Musical Leeder-Henry N. Grosman.
Chapiah-Moses P. Parnelle.
Compony A. Suringfield.

Hospital Sieward-William L. Jackson.
Dram Major-Seymour O. Cook.
Musical Leader-Henry N. Crossman.
Chaplain-Moses P. Parnelle.
Company A, Springfield.
Captain-W G Veancy.
First Lieutenant-Frederick Crane,
Second Lieutenant-W. W. Floyd.
Company B, Coventry.
Captain - A. C. West.
Pirst Lieutenant-John H. Coburn.
Company C, Wests Reser.
Captain - D. T. Carbin.
First Lieutenant-D. C. Hayland.
Second Lieutenant-D. C. Hayland.
Second Lieutenant-D. C. Hayland.
First Lieutenant-D. G. Hayland.
Second Lieutenant-Edwin M. Noyes.
Company B, Charleston.
Captain-F. C. Handington.
First Lieutenant-Chaires Bishop.
Company E, Johnson.
Captain-F. C. Handington.
First Lieutenant-Hobert D. Whitteners.
Second Lieutenant-Borr J. Auxlin.
Company F, Hartford.
Captain-Thomas O. Leaven.
First Lieutenant-John H: Hutchinson.
Second Lieutenant-John H: Hutchinson.
First Lieutenant-John H: Hutchinson.
Company H, St. Albons.
Captain-Lorenso Allen.
First Lieutenant-Wate.man F. Corey.
Becond Lieutenant-Wate.man F. Corey.
Becond Lieutenant-Wate.man F. Corey.
Becond Lieutenant-Moses F. Brown.
Captain-Thomas F. House.
First Lieutenant-Wate.man F. Corey.
Becond Lieutenant-Maines Powers.
Second Lieutenant-Maines Powers.
Second Lieutenant-Allenander M. Beattis.
Company I, Guiddhall.
Captain-Thomas Nelson.
First Lieutenant-Allenander M. Beattis.
Company K, Calais.
Captain-Elon O. Hammond.
First Lieutenant-Allenander M. Beattis.
Company K, Calais.
Captain-Elon O. Hammond.
First Lieutenant-Allenander M. Beattis.
Company K, Calais.
Captain-Elon O. Hammond.
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Company K, Calais.
Captain-Elon O. Hammond.
First Lieutenant-Allenander M. Beattis.
Captain-Thomas Relson.
REGIMENTS MOVING TO-DAY.

REGIMENTS MOVING TO-DAY.

The regiments designated for departure from, o assage through here, for Washington, to-day, are the Brooklyn Phalaex, quartered at Fort Schnyler; the 10th Regiment of Massachusetts, Col. Briggs, and Col. Cole's Regiment from Hartford. It is not certain, however, whether all will be up to time.

Colt's Regiment from Hartford. It is not certain, however, whether all will be up to time.

LINCOLN CAVALRY.

The Union Defense Committee yesterday sent 100 sabers to the encampment of Lincoln Cavalry, at Elm Park, for the men to drill with. This present was most acceptable, as the men are exceedingly anxious to perfect themselves in cavalry tactics, and bitberto have been chiefly confined to the company evolutions, having had no wrapons. On Wednesday afternoon, a company of 80 storey young farmers, from Syrvense and vicinity, jound the regiment, and were mustered into the United States service. They, with five other companies, are in camp at Elm Park, awaiting their uniforms. The clothing for the regiment is being made in Philadelphia, and will be forwarded this week. Three companies from Michigan, where Col. McReynolds resides, have tendered him their services, only one of which can be accepted, as the organization will then be complete. Company A will be mustered into service this morning, and Company C on Saturday, when all members are notified to be present. A regimental band, consisting of 20 pieces, is wanted, and also a chief bugler. Application should be made at Headquarters, Dusbrow's Riding Academy, corner of Fifth svenue and Thirty-night street, where a few more recruits will also be received. The regiment will leave for Washington immediately.

THERD IRISH ZOUAVES—ANDERSON ZOUAVES.
Both these regiments are about full. In the former bothing is lacking but equipments. The latter has

Both these regiments are about full. In the former bothing is lacking but equipments. The latter has arms, and wants only uniforms.

UNITED STATES GUARDS. This regiment, numbering 740 men, expect to receive marching orders for the seat of war in a few days.

A unjority of the officers have seen actual service in Europe and the Crimea, several of whose names appear in the English Army list, and others have testimonials from high military authorities in Canada for gallaint conduct.

Additional assistance being required to sid in the immediate completion of the regiment, the following named gentlemen will receive subscription for that purpose.

Mosers. SPOFFORD, TILLETSON & Co.,

Mossa. SPOFFORD, TILLETSON & Co.,
J. K. & E. B. PLACE,
H. N. TTUU & Co.,
EDWD LA MONTAGUE. esc.,
Gen. JOHN C. MONTAGUE. esc.,
Gen. JOHN C. MONTAGUE. esc.,
THE ODORE ROUSEVELT, esc.
JAMES SPEYERS, esq.
ROOM NO. 75 GOOFER UNION, NEW YORK, Ju 7 24, 1851.
All articles for the use of our sick and wounded, if
sent to the above address, will be forwarded directly
to the Sanitary Commission at Washington, and distributed through them.
Hospital clothing, which is not supplied by the Government, is wanted issumediately.

rought a country, we are not appeared by the covernment, is wanted same dutely.

The shirts should be made of two breadths of unbleached muslin, a vard and a quarter long, one yard wide, open one-half yard at the bottom; length of sleeve, three-quarters of a yard; length of arm-hole, to inches; length of slit in front, one yard, a piece four inches wide lapping under, fastened with four

tapes. Short bed-gowns made like long, only one yard long

and open in front.

Loose cotten drawers a yard and a quarter long, with breadth of one yard wide, unbleached muslin in each leg, with a hem and drawing string around the waist and the bottom of each leg; length from waist to cretch on the back, 22 inches, and in the front inches, with three buttons and button-holes.

Fine grocenies, wine, and spirits, are much needed;

also, sheets and pillow-cuees.

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D., President.

H. W. BELLOWS, Pres't Smitary Com.

W. H. PRAPER, M. D.

Mrs. R. M. BLATCHFORD.

Mrs. G. L. SCHUYLER.

Miss COLL'NS.

Mis-Collons.

THE SECOND FIRE ZOUAVES.

Two companies of the Second Fire Zouaves, Col.

James Fadrman, under command of Adjutant LeFert
and Capts. Cowley and Partell, paraded last evening
in this city. Their uniform is good and serviceable
and not too showy.

BROOKLYN MILITARY AFFAIRS.

The official report of easualties in the 14th (Brooklyn) Regiment, as telegraphed yesterday by the Hon. Mr. Odell, shows that 27 were killed, 20 wounded, and 73 uissing. Col. Wood, who is known to have been rounded, is still missing. No trustworthy information whatever regarding him can be obtained. Surgeon Homeston is known to be a prisoner. Assistant Sur-geon Swalm has not been heard from, but is also sup-

good Swalm has not occur heart from, our apposed to be a prisoner.

The 28th (Brooklyn) Regiment are expected to arrive bere this Friday) morning. They were mustered out of the service yesterday Preparations were made by the Reserve Buttalion of the 13th Regiment and Home Guard, last evening, to give them a proper reception.
The men of the 13th (Brooklyn) Regiment, stationed

The mean of the 13th (Brooklyn) Regiment, stationed at Raltimore, held a meeting after the cisaster at Bull Run, and schoogh their three months term had heavily expered, they unanimously agreed to remain in the service for the present, and as long as specially needed by the Government. They sent a measuring to the President, waiving their right to return home, and offering to go wherever ordered or remain where they then were. The President, it is understood, thanked them for their offer, which he said was in the highest degree creditable to them, but under the circumstances he declined it. The plan of the Government for the future, he remarked, required men who were specially the declined it. The plan of the Soverham for the future, he remarked, required men who were specially enlisted for the entire war. The regiment will therefore return home. They are expected here on the 31st inst. or 1st of August.

A number of javenile Zouave companies, organized

since the come shousens of the way, paraded about the streets yester day—among them the Brocklyn Cadeti, Elleworth Acraves, Anderson Zonaves, and Robinson McManua determined to make the mare recompense for excursor. Some of the companies went on a pie nice excursor, and others proceeded to Washington Park for dr. 11.

ANOTHER GREAT RACE.

BEATING THE BEST TIME. ETHAN ALLEN RUNS AWAY AND IS DISTANCED.

The trotting match on Fashion Course yesterday was one of those marveigns exhibitions of anima speed and courage for which Flora Temple has long been and Ethan Allen has recently become famous It was a race such as, considering everything, wa Lever seen before on the American trotting-track. To say that it had been looked forward to with the utmost on hashasm by sporting men, and lovers of fast-trotten generally, would not be overstating the matter at all, for the preceding race between the same horses, on Union Course last week, was such a marvel asto give promise of unprecedented performances yesteriay. In evidence of the public interest, we may state that there were nearly 5,000 persons on the ground, and the long line of carriages and other vehicles, recalled the palmiest days of the turf. The assemblage was very genteel being mainly composed of gentlemen amateurs, and the cream of the middle class. There were no farobanks, rouletfe-tables, tu. -e-card-monte stands, nor sweatcloth boards; none of the hos. woo throng the grand stands at Union and Contrevelle Courses. Everything was conducted in a quiet and sceept-ble manner, and full credit should be awarded to the Fashion Pleasure-Ground Association. W. forewarned the public that unprecedented time

might be anticipated, and stated our conviction-which the event fully justified-that one or two seconds better even than the great performance of last week would be made. In the preliminary exercising trots the double-team showed their ability to go considerably wis in 2:22, how far a c should not like to say, for tear subsequent public trials might not bear us out. On the other hand the Queen had done such work under amilar circumstances recently, as to warrant ber friends in betting that 2:10 would be made in the race. and the current of beiting at the sporting centers in the city set so strongly in favor of the double team, that we felt perfectly safe in expressing the opinion that we did. The day was exceedingly favorable to high speed, the weather being just warm enough to supple the joints of the horses and keep the skin in a healthy state. The track was dry, hard, and rather dusty, but in capital order. When the horses were rung out and moved up and down, they showed splendid condition. Flora stepping as proud as a game-cock, and Ethan Allen and his mate Socks presenting as complete a picsure of beautiful borseflesh as could be desired. Their appearance was the signal for a general rush and crush to see them, and the throng parted with great refuctance to give them possuge. In the betting on Wednesday night Ethan Allen was the favorite, much money being laid out at 100 to 70, and at other similar rates. Before the start, whether because of Flora's private performance baving been bruited abroad, or from some uneasiness that Ethan might not be equal to his task, there seemed a general disposition to bet . ven. friends offered 800 to 1,000 that she would win the race, but we did not hear of its being taken. One bet, however, was made, that the horse would make a half mile in 1:08; so the public can judge what some of his friends must have seen some where.

THE RACE. \* Flora won the pole, and thus gained an advantage which is more important on Fashion track than else-where, from the fact that the first turn is very abrupt, and she, going to sulky, could bug the fence, while the team would have to make a wide sweep to avoid an overset of the wagon. Adding this advantage to the actual difference in the length of the two circuits, we think Flora's advantage amounted to very nearly if mind in estimating the performance in the first heat. The horses got off, after scoring once, with a very pretty start, there being barely any perceptible ad-vantage to either. At the turn Flora skimmed around as nicely as possible, but the team did not, even with Sam. McLaughlin's incomparable driving, make their sweep with equal success. Socks leaned inward and swept around with the case and grace of a greyhound, but Ethan was carried off his feet, and Sam. could not settle him to his work until he had broken again and Flora had drawn out clear three lengths in front. The mare had too ugly a customer to deal with to be allowed to play, and McMann urged her to a burst of speed that carried her two more lengths ahead, thus making a wide gap for the team to fill np. The excited multitude, watching the contest with eager eyes, cheered her on with a great shout, but the echoes had not died away before Ethan and his mate flew after her like twin bullets, and in an incredible time had recovered from their disadvantage. Now their noses come close to McMann's wheel, they disappear behind him, they lap the little mare, and thus they sweep along the back-stretch until they reach the half-mile post in 1:111, neck and neck, and going at a murderous pace. At the turn the team show in front, and at three-quarter post have left the mare three lengths behind; but McMann, calling to the splendid animal, urges her into a burst that partly closes the gap, but not enough to save ber, for as they sweep around into the home-stretch the two horses are first seen from the stands. The excitement and enthusiam now became tremendous, and shouts and cheers mingle in great uproar as the magnificent animals rush bome at headiong speed. The trotting now becomes superb, both Flora and the stallion keeping up a stroke that probably neither ever showed in public before, and the graceful Socks running close to the ground, with outstretched neck and streaming tail and mane. The pace was too great to last, however, for just as they reached the distance-post, and Flora's friends felt confident that she would win the heat, she was curried off her feet, and broke up so badly that the team came over the score a length and a half a head, having made the mile in the unprecedented time of 2:21). Considering the advantuge of position that Flora had at the start, and the length by which she was beaten, Ethan fairly beat her by a second and a half, and his triumph was correspondingly great. In a moment the stand was emp-tied of its multitude, and the track was impressably blocked by a dense crowd pressing forward to see the time-slate hung out. When the figures were displayed, there was a great cheer, and then the confused chanor of four thousand voice expressing wonder and surprise. The betting now seemed confined to those who wished to do some pretent hedging, 50 to 40, and even 50 to 25 being offered of the team, and taken to a limited extent. One, more plucky than the rest, offered 400 to 500 on Flora, and several others laid out their morfey at 50 to 100. Second Heat.—Mat proposes but God disposes; sometimes socident, and sometimes Sam. McLaughlin.

as for instance: The harses came up at the sound of the bell, in good time and good condition. They got the word at once, wasting so time unnecessarily in scoring.

The team having the sole this time, made the turn in good style and took the lead, but Flora let out a link or so and lapped them at the quarter, which they reached in in 34 seconds, and passed with the speed of locomo-

for dr A. C. They swamp into the stretch lapped as before, but Flora outfooted Ethan for a while,
is sow actively engaged in forming a regiment in WilAmsburgh. A majority of the Home Guard, of which
Air. Gett was captain, have joined the new regiment.
Several recruiting offices in both Districts have been
opened, and the success that has attended the movement thus far justifies the belief that but a short time
will be required to fill up the ranks of the regiment.

Sam was seen to by back and tus to get him in hand,
but to no avail, for whether regiment the will be required to fill up the ranks of the regiment.

A telegraphic dispetch was received last evening from Washington stating that "the Continental Guard is accepted."

The different recruiting officers are requested to meet at the headquarters of the regiment, Montague that the headquarters of the regiment, Montague shot out of a gan. Flora mate a couple of skips, but The different recruiting officers are requested to meet at the headquarters of the regiment, Montague Hall, Brooklyn, at 10 clock this a.m., prepared to report the full number of men which they have enrolled. Out-of-town officers will report by mail or in person at the earliest possible moment. Quarters will immediately be provided for the man.

JAMES H. PERRY, Col. Commanding. and when the horses come round the men into the home stretch, the people were almost beside themselves. Huntreds rushed into the middle of the track as if by their shouts and feeble belies they could stop the runaway team; and what with the shoute of warn ing, and the cries of the excited ones and the push and rush hither and thither, the e was serious danger than some lives night be lost. But, the instinct of self-preservation prevailed, and the crowd pressed back into the stand as the running team clatte ed by, Sam turning at their mouths as if he would pull his arms out, and Flora close behind, trotting an even but tremendons stroke, undisturber by the noise and confusion. She was easily pulled up, and turning about, came back to be blanketed; but Sam and his team kept on, around the first and second turns, down the back-stretch, past the third jost and into the homestretch, never elackening their speed for a rod, but tearing along like mad. Not until they rounded the first turn again were they pulled up, but then they were turned and driven home, both of them looking as calm and placid as if the thought of running away had

> Flora Temple has thus, in her old age, exhibited a rate of speed which is truly marvelous. True, she is said to have trotted a mile on the Kalamazoo track in 2:19% but it has scarcely been satisfictorily demonstrated that the track measured the exact mile and that the time was accurately taken by the judges. There can be no question, however, of either distance and time in t is case, and hence the performance may fairly be regarded as the best on record. Ethan Aller has shown himself able to outfoot Flora on the stretch, and although distanced on technical grounds in this few cheen ones have seen displayed in private

never occurred to them. Of course the judges de-

clared them distanced, thus giving the heat to Flora in

2:20; and the race going with it as a natural conse-

PASSION COUPAIR, L. J. Jily 25, 1861.—Match for \$1,000, mile heats, best the ce is lave.

S. McLaugh in numer Etcan Allen and rounding mare Social (to wagoo).

Jan. B. McMann names b. m. Flora Tempe (to hace). Haf Side. Mile.

Passengers Arrived In stemeship Ginnyun, from thereposis Capt. Hawceth, Mr. A. Petrie and Indy, Miss have bounced. Mr. Adams and Indy, Mr. V. Commer, afr. W. Wolley, Mr. Fo octs Mr. F. Increes, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Mrs. Miss Figur., Mr. Huckley, Water Bockley, Mrs. M. A. Bucaley, F. D. Hertlestone, Mr. Saadberg, E. Celemat.

MARINE JOURNAL.

Cicared.

Cicared.

Schooners—E J Tabor, Ansourv Harbor Grace N F. D R.
De Worn J. L. Borman Davis Efficate short, Maller & Hough-Ships—Brena Vista, Ayros Sydney N. F. R. W. Cameron; Sheridan, Russell, Liver pool; F. C. Sersuton, Magne Liverpool, Lawrence Giles.

En 2.—Pett (Iral), Causes, Queenstown, F. Berthoud; Ella, Howes, Marseilles.

Howes, Marseilles.

Brigs.-E. A. Roed, Crane, Barbad es. Metcalf & Duncan;
Persia (Br.), Smith, St., J. hus. N. F., D. R. De Walf, Joseph
Hune, Kennity, Cork. Damed Start: Liberty, America Belstof,
Holimone & Co.; L'anus. Ficastic, Giberts; Chicope, Thakbasic Cordella, Gellon, Halifax, J. Longerafi. Sam Cordella Giffen Halifar, J. Lenycraft. ton, L. A. Cranta, Sweetland, Providence, Metcalf & Duncan; G. A. Haydon, Smith, Irristol, L. Kenny; Nicaner, Parker, Langer, N. O. Flischery & Co. Sincys-Pointe, Nichols, Providence, master, Blacketons, Aller, Srissol.
Scenare-Beverly, Pierce, Washington.

Arrived. Seraw atomichip Gingow (Br.) McGulgan, Liverpool July 2 and Queengown at 4:30 p. in. 11th inst., with make and 1 pass, to Jolie S. Dale. Arrived of the Buttery at 4 a.m. July Buy passed ships Australia and Neutone going into Liverpool. 18th, passed steamship City of Baltimore, bound E. Liverpool. 18th, passed large steamschound E., supposed to be the Africa. 19th, passed large steamer bound E., supposed to be the Africa. 19th, passed

large steamer bound E., supposed to be the Africa. 19th, \*\*mass several large icobergs. July 22, lat. 42 41, len. 62 09, at 5:00 p.m., pussed skin James Foster, jr., Young, from Liverpool June 18, bound to New-York. July 24, lat. 40 34, lon. 71 08, exchanged signals with ship Pervis.

U. S. steam-transport Vanderbilt. Lefevre, Fort Pickess July 16, and Fort Jefforson July 20, to D. B. Allen. Are, off the Batters of the Steam State of the State

signals with any Persa.

U. S. atsem-transport Vanderbilt. Lefevre, Fort Pickens July 16, and Fort Jefferson July 20, to D. B. Aliem. Arr. off the Bettery at 4 a.m.

Ship Trumboll, Collum, Liverpool June 16, coal to Raigh Post. Has had light westerly winds, colons and fogs the setting passage. 29th, lat. 43 42, ion 35 56, spoke wballing bark 'reds. Hard of New-Bedford with 750 bbls.; all well. Cross the Beaks in lat. 44, saw to ice.

Ship 6. B. Lanar, Brodley, London and Gravesend June 18, miles, and pass. to Dunham & Dimon.

Ship Victory, Aliasworth, Liverpool 22 days, indee and 121 passages to David Oxjon. June 26, val. 44 59, Ion. 23 30, appleating of Liverpool; the Captain had died. July 1st. 43 33, Ion. 43 01, shralited Bremen ship Hermann. July 21, lat. 40 38, Ion. 69 56, saw bark John.

British ship Tornado of Liverpool, Morison, Liverpool val. Halifan 11 days ballast to W. Lildderdale; has had a great deal of for, withing at westerly winds and caims.

Ship Thornton, Collins, Liverpool, June 21, merchandise of 146 passengers to Williams & Guiton. July 13, lat. 41, loss. a spake bark Union of Bostom, bound east; 21st, lat. 41 21, let. 45 05, apole British ship Camilla for New York. Has expert of light after from West, and calmas the entire pussage.

Ship Admirdl Billians, Haver, June 12, merchandise on 60 passengers to 8. M. Fax & Bro. July 2, lat. 41 40, Ion. 43, seeds bark Alexander, MoNell, from Havre for New Volk.

Ship London, Huribut, London and the Isla of Wight, Jun. 45 passed two leabergs; Isla Int., passed ship Thomas West, a bound cast, showing a Sco-solos thag.

Say Revenue, Luce, Havre June 12, ballat, Howlare & Frontagham. The first 6 days had centerly winds to to 20, saw whale ship showing a rea burges signal with a cross in 8, in lat. 42 3, Ion. 85 20 a spoke oach. C. Matthews of Scarport for Martheles, 4 days out.

Bart Specker char. C. Matthews of Scarport for Martheles, 4 days out.

10.00 September 2012 Co. Matthews of Searsport for Martinique, 1 to 34, spoke schr. C. Matthews of Searsport for Martinique, 1 to 34, spoke schr. C. Martinique, 1 to 1.5 Martini

18, ion. 68 33, felt in with schr. Howdish, of Cestion, however and diamasted; took of the captain, the rest having below.

Schr. Nuevo Ex (Sp.), Lamatte, St. Domingo Chy 16 haps.

Hgouse vites, &c. to Gimbermal & Escorlars.

Schr. Achira, Pressee, Kingsten iton for Boston Schr. Abnira, Pressee, Kingsten iton for Boston Schr. Hudson, Preks, Banger 8 days, hamber so mater.

Schr. Sea Bird, Chase, Fall River, mdes.

Schr. Elfar Jame, Flanders, Gloucester 4 days, fish.

Schr. E. H. Nash, Eston, Elfarbethport for Boston.

Schr. Sernk in Chomail, Kelly, Now-Hedford for Albany, Schr. Angler, Hopee, Warcham 2 days, sails.

Schr. Monitor, Repee, Warcham 2 days, sails.

Schr. Bengal, Hist, Rockland 5 days, limb.

Schr. Geisen, Thirt, Banger, 8 days, lamber for Hackersche.

Schr. Nolson Weils, R. vor, Harwich days, lamber.

Sider, New World, Ely, Providence 2 days, make.

Sider, Rode Chang, Kenney, Corten days, lamber.

Sider, Rode Chang, Kenney, Corten days, lamber.

Sider, Rode Chang, Kenney, Corten days, lamber.

Sider, Rode Chang, Kenney, Corten of Chang, lamber.

Sider, Rode Chang, Kenney, Corten of Chang, lamber.

Sider, Rode Chang, Kenney, Providence 2 days, make.

Steamer Raritan, Glover, Trenton, N. J., mase, to William Steamer Warnsutta, Arey, New-Bedford, melsa and pass to Steamer Warnsutta, Arey, New-Bedford, melsa and pass to Steamer Willing, Claypool, Baltimore, mdse. to William 10 Steamer Franklin, Dougherty, Baltimore, mile. to William

Dalseil.

Steamer Westehaster, Jones, Providence, mass to E. Symestican Swam, Jones, Philadelphia, mass to Loper & Kirk-patrick.

BELOW—Ships Tigris, Ryen, Sunderland June 9; Canada Hoomer, Liverpoot June 13.

WIND—During the p. m. from S. S. E.